Full report on page 14.

No. 27,277.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1918-EIGHTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT BACK **BEFORE MARCH 3** TO SIGN ALL BILLS

Will Be in Washington Before Congress Adjourns to Legalize Legislation.

DENIAL OF RUMORS OF EXTENDED ABSENCE

Making Progress as Rapidly as Hoped for in Reaching Agreements on Peace Terms.

present indications President Wilon will leave Europe on his return to the United States Febru-

President Wilson will return to Washington in ample time to sign all legislative measures passed by Congress in the last days of its present session, ending March 3. Reports from abroad that the Presicent contemplates remaining in Europe until April or May were declared to be without foundation. It was pointed out that his failure to sign bills prior to ten days before the closing of the present session of Congress would not interfere with their becoming laws, though he is signing them as they are transmitted to him from the White House.

But the Constitution, in the same sentence which states that "If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days after it shall have been presented to him" shall take ef-fect as if it had been approved, also states that "unless Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law."

Presence Required.

If the President were not here to sign bills passed during the nine days preceding March 4 they would not become laws. Most of the appropriation bills generally are passed during the closing week of the congressional ses-

Friends of the President in Washington believe that he is making prog-ress as rapidly as he hoped to in com-ing to agreements with allied rep-resentatives regarding the broad genresentatives regarding the broad general terms of a peace settlement.

Following upon the declarations of Lloyd George and other British statesmen, indorsing the principle of a league of nations, importance was attached to the statement of Stephen Pichon, French minister of foreign affairs, quoted in today's dispatches, that the French government has adopted the principle of such a league and now is working toward its reali-

been the least enthusiastic among the allied European nations about the league. Under the shadow of the Gerleague. Under the snadow of the Ger-man menace she was unwilling to trust to any instrument which could not be depended upon without fail to assure her against further invasion

by Prussia.

Therefore, the acquiescence of the French foreign minister was construed here as further proof that in conferences with allied officials President Wilson not only has impressed them with the wisdom of adopting the principle, but has demonstrated that a league of nations is a workable medium for preserving peace.

Italy was among the first of the ading European powers to accept in full President Wilson's fourteen peace principles, including the league of nations. England's statesmen approved them with the limitation that the phrase, "freedom of the seas," needed to be more clearly defined. Now France, with her professed acceptance of the league plan, has pratically indorsed the entire Wilson program. interest was exhibited here today in

the statement of Henry Franklin-Bouillon of the foreign affairs com-mittee of the French chamber that there must not be "a soldier or a fort" remaining along the left bank Taken in conjunction with M. Pichon's statement that France will ask for territory, claiming Alsace-Lor-naine as her own, of course, the pro-tosal for a sort of neutralization of

the boundaries between the restored rench provinces and Germany is con-

American Canadian Border.

Such an arrangement, which may be seriously considered at the peace conference, it was ponited out, has a precedent of high success on the American continent in the boundary relations of the United States and canada. For a century not a gun has been pointed north or south along the Canadian border, Canadians and Americans cross into each other's teritory at will, and there has been no cispute between this country and her orthern neighbor which has not been settled amicably.

Though the league of nations pro-am is only one of the questions be settled at the peace conference, ertain other perplexing problems such as the freedom of the seas and military and naval disarmament, are held to be dependent upon such a league. Formation of the league con-

an international agreement pon these questions. remain the Balkan and the ussian questions, including the setaly and Jugoslavia over the extent

the latter nation's territory, and be boundaries of the new Czecho-lovak state and the independence of land. But these are problems for settlement of which future events wordify considerably.

The Jugoslav and Italian problem is Jugoslav and Italian problem in the settlement of which future events would be settlement of which future events are large. The settlement of which future events will be settlement of which future events are large. The settlement of the settlemen The Jugoslav and Italian problem

French chamber of deputies.

INFLUENZA DECREASE IS REPORTED TODAY

Records Show 150 New Cases in Washington-Nine Deaths Included in Overnight List.

There was a decrease of thirty-five in the number of new cases of influenza reported to the health department up to noon today as compared with yesterday, today's record showing 150 new cases, while the record of

yesterday was 185. A decrease of six deaths was shown n today's report, when the number of fatalities reported was nine, as compared with fifteen for yesterday.

For the month of December there have been officially reported to the health department 6,782 cases of influenza, with 267 deaths from the dis-

Forty-five patients suffering from influenza are under treatment at the influenza emergency hospital, 612 F street northwest. There have been six deaths there from the disease. The last two occurred yesterday, when Miss Mary L. Wilber, twenty-seven years old, rooming at 1306 Rhode Island avenue, a war worker coming here from West Pembroke, Me., and Mrs. Ada Howard, twenty-nine years old, 918 15th street southeast, died.

Senator Chamberlain Criticises the War Department for Inadequate Provision.

"America is unprepared today to take care of the wounded soldiers who are flooding back to this country from France, just as America was unprepared to conduct the war a year ago," Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee, told the Senate today.

Failure on the part of the War Department to make adequate provision for the care of the wounded and conthe United States caused the Oregon

different from those that existed before Congress convened in December. 1917." said Senator Chamberlain. "Congress is flooded with letters of complaint from men of practical affairs and good mothers and wives way to France or in camp here. The exception of the unified socialists and 098.49. Mr. Chance names the followcomplaint was that the industrial life

is falling down, but now that the war is won and our sons are coming home armless, legless and eyeless, the country is unprepared to care for them.
"The Lord only knows how many lives were sacrificed because of the lack of preparation in this country.

Senator Chamberlain declared that he would not be deterred from his he would not be deterred from his duty as he saw it, though the role of critic was never a pleasant one. He spoke immediately following a defense of the administration by Senator Shafroth of Colorado, who referred to the critics of the past and praised the record of the War De-

Cites Recent Investigation

Senator Chamberlain referred to the Senator Chamberlain referred to the investigation by the military affairs committee into every branch of the military establishment, and while no formal report was made, except as to the aircraft production, he said, yet the investigations of the committee led to the introduction of two bills, one providing for a minister of munitions and the second for a war cabinet.

chief of the Army and Navy disap-proved of the minister of munitions bill," said Senator Chamberlain. "Members of the Senate recall the unpleasant controversy which arose at the time. It got to be almost treason for anybody to criticise any branch of the government, except the Congress of the United States, and it has been criticised by officials from the highest pleasant controversy which arose at the time. It got to be almost treason for anybody to criticise any branch of the government, except the Congress of the United States, and it has been criticised by officials from the highest to the lowest. I, myself, passed under the yoke, but if my efforts saved the life of one young man in France, I am willing to resign my seat today."

Senator Chamberlain said that when the munitions bill was disapproved, an administration hill was presented dous problem. It is a question which the munitions bill was disapproved, an administration bill was presented which confessed that inefficiency ex-

reports of Gen. Pershing of the assistance given the American Army in the furnishing of artillery, airplan-

reached France in May and the first "There is an old system of alliances February it has been claimed that thousands had been turned out. Senator Chamberlain dwelt upon Gen. Senator Chamberlain dwelt upon Gen. Pershing's report that at the time of the silenced pogroms and nistreation of Jews is concluded. Stussian affairs are still in a chaestate, and many things may hape there which will have a bearing on the ultimate allied agreement regard to her. Added significance, it is pointed out given to the pronouncements of the pronouncement of the pronouncement

CLEMENCEAU WILL SUPPORT ENGLAND ON SEAS' FREEDOM

Attitude Approved by President Wilson, French Premier Tells the Deputies.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IS GIVEN, 380 TO 134

League of Nations May Be Organized at Time Peace Treaty Is Completed, Frenchman Believes.

PARIS, December 30.—In addressing the chamber of deputies last night Premier Clemenceau made it plain that it was his intention to support Great Britain in the peace negotiations on the question of the freedom of the seas, and he declared that his attitude in this matter was approved by President Wilson.

The premier told the chamber that pilots were to be changed was the time to change pilots, but the deputies gave him a vote of confidence by 380 to 134. Premier Clemenceau explained the peace situation as it concerned France, Great uation as it concerned France, Great
Britain and the United States, and
his explanations appeared fully to satisfy all except the unified socialists,
who repeatedly interrupted him in a
manner which President Deschanel
characterized as "indecent."

Premier Clemenceau said that his
conversations with President Wilson
had been profitable, although, he added, "I should not be telling the truth
if I said I had always been in agreement with him on all points."

Says France Must Give and Take. In summing up his argument for full confidence and the exercise of patience by the chamber, the premier

declared:

"There will be claims to be set forth, and others which will have to be given up. If I mounted the rostrum to elaborate the subject, I would be the worst premier in Europe. That does not mean we are not working hard to prepare a line of action for the peace congress."

The premier earlier had expressed the belief in the efficiency of the old system of alliances, called "the balance of power," but indicated that he was not opposed to a league of nations. Such a league, he said, might be organized at about the time the treaty of peace was completed.

the Journal, "since it assured to the old patriot who has known so well "Complaints are coming in now, not that the industrial life of the country is falling down, but now that the war is won and our sons are coming home armless, legless and eyeless, the country is unprepared to care for them.

"The Lord only knows how many lives were sacrificed because of the lack of preparation in this country, even up to the time of the signing of the armistice." o'clock Tuesday morning to discuss the revision of the electoral lists pre-

paratory to a general election. Vote After Story Debate.

PARIS, Sunday, December 29 .- Premier Clemenceau was given a vote of confidence, 380 to 134, in the chamber of deputies today after a stormy debate, during which the war aims of France were outlined by Stephen Pichon, foreign minister, and the premier had indicated his adherence to the "old system of alliances called committee into every branch of the military establishment, and while no formal report was made, except as to the aircraft production, he said, yet the investigations of the committee led to the introduction of two bills, one providing for a minister of munitions and the second for a war cabinet.

"On January 11 the commander-inchief of the Army and Navy disap-

Denies Postponing League.

"Nothing of the sort," was the answer of M. Clemenceau. an administration bill was disapproved, an administration bill was presented which confessed that inefficiency existed in the War Department and every department of the government. This was the Overman bill. He said will meet at Paris which will settle that it placed in the hands of the the fate of nations in all parts of the

everything in connection with the departments.

Charges Inefficiency Exists.

"Why grant this power if there was no need?" said Senator Chamberlain. "It was true then as it is now that there was inefficiency in the War Department and other departments and I voted for the President's bill."

Senator Chamberlain quoted from reports of Gen. Persident quoted from reports of Gen. Persident power to change world.

World.

People say 'Premier Lloyd George has spoken, but you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have saked me. But it isn't because Mr. Lloyd George has spoken, but you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I have given explanations whenever you have said nothing.' I hav

cult situation: It was the country nearest Germany. America was far away and took her time to come into away and took her thin to come into the war. England came at once at the call of Mr. Asquith. We suffered and fought; our men were mowed down and our towns and villages were de-

Stands for Balance of Power.

called the 'balance of power.' It seems



ALL STOCKED UP AND NOWHERE TO GO.

POSTAL RECEIPTS ND. C. 3 MILLIONS Officers and Crew Being Rescued Near Isle d'Yeu, in Bay of

Local Business for Year Greater Than in Any One of Twenty States.

GLEANINGS FROM REPORT

The Washington city post office did more business during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, than all the post the Union, according to the report of a population of about 3,000.

whose sons and husbands were on the approve the premier's speech with the year ended June, 1918, were \$3,085,- cers and men. some radical organs. The Figaro says ing states which, he said, produced a Complaint was that the industrial life of the country, which should have been mobilized under the War Departing that the last barrier against the acceptance of this principle had the acceptance of this principle had the acceptance way, for France has complaint was that the industrial life of the country, which should have been mobilized under the War Departing that the last barrier against ment, was not doing its duty to aid in carrying on the war.

Holds Country Unprepared.

Sollie laute was rold the chamber that the premier told the chamber and the country what they should be read and "his words should be read and meditated upon by the whole land."

We Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, "This debate was not useless," says the Journal, "since it assured to the Journal, "since it

Four States' Total Passed.

"In fact, it shows," Mr. Chance continues, "that the total receipts of all post offices in Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico and Wyoming amounted to only \$2,987,047.05, which is less than the receipts of the Washington post office. In these four states there were 1,307 postmasters whose compensation amounted to \$536,294.60 and the cost of the city delivery amounted to \$3.55,24.50 and the cost of the city delivery service was \$186,-864.17, making a total cost of \$723,-158,77, as compared with a total cost of smillar items at this office of \$523,-

Friends of the movement to secure epresentation in Congress for the District looked upon these figures today as another argument t odemon-strate that the National Capital is as much entitled as many states are to have such representation.

In the introduction of his report Postmaster Chance states that the business of the local post office has increased at a monthly rate, which, he believes, has been greater than any other post office in the country.

Although the bulk of the increase in the business of the office dates from the entrance of this country into the war. Postmaster Chance submits the war, Postmaster Chance submits comparative figures for the fiscal years 1916 and 1918 to show how rapid

Receipts in 1916 and 1918.

Total receipts, exclusive of money crease of 53.05 per cent, the total expense chargeable to the Washington post office was \$426,315.12, or only post office was \$425,315.12, or only 37.18 per cent greater than 1916.
Money order fees for 1918 amounted to \$35,353.96 as compared with \$18,-

Delays in Mail Service.

new state of affairs."
Mr. Chance points to the fact that tons of government mail passed through the local post office during the war. This included all of the pamphlets and other literature of the draft system, carloads of liberty loan

Increase in Parcel Post. Congestion on the railroads, the

m the war risk insurance bureau i cor less quantities of mail from h acies as the food and fuel ad-ations, War Industries Board, frade Board and American Red

postmaster recalls, caused a heavy increase in parcel post business. To show this increase Mr. Chance points out that in December, 1916, 67,253 parcel post packages were handled; in December, 1917, 128,555, and in October of this year, 137,828.

It will be observed that there is over 100 per cent increase in the number of parcels delivered in October, 1918, over those delivered in December, 1918, and about 7 per cent increase in the number of parcels delivered in December, 1918, and about 7 per cent increase in the number of parcels delivered in October, 1918, over those delivered in October, 1918, over those delivered in December, 1917. The data has been compared with the December (Continued on Eleventh Page.) postmaster recalls, caused a heavy in-(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

TRANSPORT TENADORES IS STRANDED ON ROCKS

LONDON, December 30 .- The Amercan transport Tenadores, which left New York for Brest December 18, was stranded on the rocks near the Isle d'Yeu, in the Bay of Biscay, Satur-Advices state that those on oard are being rescued.

NEW YORK, December 30 .- Isle d'Yeu, where the American transport Tenadores stranded, is ten miles from the French coast, and about twentyeight miles northwest of Les Sables d'Olonne. The island is a mass of offices in any one of twenty states of granite, and has one town, Yeu, with

Postmaster M. O. Chance to the first assistant postmaster general. The report became public today in Postal Information, a publication of the local post office.

The report shows that the receipts of the local post office for the fiscal very ended June 1918 were \$3.085. Tenadores had on board six officers and crew, the Tenadores had on board six officers and sixty-one men of the Italian army.

The ship was in charge of Commander

crew of 305 men, all from the Navy Department.
Cable advices received by Navy authorities here from efficers of the Tenadores were that the ship may be sal-

FOR LLOYD GEORGE

So Say London Papers in **Comment Upon the British** Elections.

BIG MAJORITIES FEATURE

LONDON, Sunday, December

(British Wireless Service) .- Premier Lloyd George and the coalition government won a more sweeping victory in the general election than had been expected. Not only was H. H. Asquith, former premier, defeated, but his personal following from the house of commons has been reduced orders, for 1916 were \$2,020,355.44, and to 37. It is believed that a new seat for 1918, \$3,085,098.49. This is an in- will be found for him by one of his followers resigning in his favor as soon as parliament meets. In the defeat of Reginald McKenna, Walter Runciman, Sir John Simon

Herbert Samuel and Thomas McKinnon Wood the front of the opposition bench is deprived of all its principal occupants. There have been sugges-Commenting upon delays in mail service, Mr. Chance writes, in part, as follows:

"Some instances of serious delays to mail and other irregularities occur, which, upon investigation, are found attributable mainly to the necessity of the accomplishment of technical post office work with unskilled and untrained employes. The loss of a large number of expert distributers necessitated radical changes in state and city distribution. Old methods had to be modified to conform to the new state of affairs."

Mr. Chance points to the fact that tons of government mail passed the service, Mr. Asquith might retire from politics as a result of his defeat, but this view is not encouraged by his personal friends. Should he retire, however, he probably would be succeeded in the liberal leadership by Mr. McKenna or Sir John Simon.

While the labor party as a whole has strengthened its numerical following in parlimanet, some of its more prominent members have lost their seats. The most notable defeat was that of Arthur Henderson, the defeator of the "old guard" of the labor party. The fact that James Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snow-den lost also is striking. The defeat-Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden lost also is striking. The defeated woman candidates include Miss
Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Despard,
sister of Field Marshal French: Mrs.
Pethick Lawrence, Miss Violet Markham and Miss Mary MacArthur.
In Ireland the success of the Sinn
Fein party was sweeping, only seven
members of the old nationalist party
succeeding in escaping defeat. John succeeding in escaping defeat. John Dillon, chairman of the nationalist party, lost his seat for East Mayo, to Edward de Valera.

Complete Returns. LONDON, December 29 (by the Associated Press).-Complete returns for

(Continued on Fourteenth Page.)

CABINET CHANGES MADE; BERLIN QUIE

Scheidemann Becomes Head of Foreign Affairs as Haase's Successor.

HUGE PROCESSIONS HELD

COPENHAGEN, December 30.-The central council of soldiers and work- attempted before had to be accommen of Germany has appointed Herr plished-a genuine concert of mind Noske, Governor of Kiel; Herr Loebe, editor of the Breslau Volkswacht, and as cabinet members to replace Foreign the world "which he who cannot hear in dead," he added. Policy Barth and Demobilization Minister Dittmann, who retired Saturday night, according to Berlin advices re-

ting Sunday afternoon. It was agreed, according to reports from Berlin, that Philipp Scheidemann would take over the secretaryship of foreign affairs in succession to Hugo Haase. Herr Noske will become head of the military department and Herr Wissell will become minister of socialist policy.

Rain Disperses Sunday Crowds. No disturbances had occurred in Berlin up to late Sunday afternoon.

the Tiergarten.

Berlin up to late Sunday afternoon.
Rain began to fall at that time and the crowds in the streets dispersed.
Huge processions and demonstrations were held Sunday by all parties. The independent socialists, members of the Spartacus faction and sailors held a big demonstration in connection with the burial of the victims of Tuesday's fighting.

It is reported from Berlin that several hundred thousand persons participated in a demonstration under the auspices of the majority socialists. auspices of the majority socialists. Leaders of the majority socialists made speeches in the streets and in

Faction Quits Prussian Ministry. AMSTERDAM, December 30 .- The AMSTERDAM, December 30.—The independent socialists in the Prussian ministry and officials of the Prussian government who belong to that party have resigned, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Handelsblad.

War Threat on Eastern Front. AMSTERDAM, December 30.—The

Serman army command, according to a dispatch from Berlin, has informed the commanders on the eastern front that there is a most strict prohibition

owing to constant differences as to internal and foreign policies between the two sections of the cabinet, the socialists and independent socialists. He said that the matters which caused the principal trouble were pressing economic problems and questions of demobilization and military reorganization.

We wetching the wetching the cadded, "as President to the business of states, as a helper in the business of peace."

The lord mayor brought forth loud applications of demobilization and military when the applied to President of that the dared to dream of that he dared to do." eorganization.
Richard Barth, who also resigned as

Richard Barth, who also resigned as minister of social policy, was present when Herr Dittmann was talking and took a most gloomy view of the immediate economic future of Germany. Both the food situation and the problem of raw products present great difficulties. He declared that he was in favor of sending a peace commission favor of sending a peace commission. in favor of sending a peace commis-sion to President Wilson immediately with the request that Mr. Wilson dictate peace to Germany based on demo-Leading independent socialists indicated tonight that their party representatives would retire from the positions they now occupy in state and government departments.

Sailors Declare Loyalty.

cialists 1, Sinn Feiners 73, Irish nationalists 7.

All coalition with the unionists and national party may be regarded roughly as supporting Lloyd George. The only (Continued on Second Page.)

Holds Keen International Conscientiousness Will Make Easy the "Genuine Concert of Mind and Purpose" Essential.

"PARTNERSHIP OF ALL"

FOR WORLD PEACE, U. S.

GOAL, SAYS PRESIDENT

MANDATE OF HUMANITY BEING OBEYED, HE ASSERTS IN MANCHESTER ADDRESS

Executive Hailed by Lord Mayor as Foremost of All Americans Who Have Ever Visited England-Leaves for London After Almost Continuous Ovation During Sojourn.

MANCHESTER, December 30.-America is not interested in European politics, but she is interested in a partnership of right between America and Europe, declared President Wilson in receiving the freedom of the city of Manchester at the Free Trade Hall here today. America is not interested merely in the peace of Europe, but in the peace of the world, he added.

"If the future had nothing for us but a new attempt to keep the world at the right point by a balance of power," the President added, "the United States would take no interest in it, because she will join no combination of power which is not a combination

Cites International Friendship.

There was a feeling of cordial fraternity and friendship between America and Great Britain, declared the President, which was based on the principle of friendship and patriotism that led men to give more than was demanded. The partnership of interests which had attempted the government of the world had broken down, he said, as interest did not bind men together, but separated them. Common devotion to the right was the only thing, he insisted, that could bind men together.

In the settlement which is just ahead something more difficult than was ever plished—a genuine concert of mind and purpose, the President said, but a keen international conscientious—in the freshening began to stand out in the freshening breeze. ness would make it easy. There is a

"We are not obeying the mandate of parties or politics," the President continued; "we are obeying the mandate of humanity." If the world is to remain a body of friends, he said, there must be an easy and constant method of conference, so that troubles could be taken when they were little and not allowed to grow until

they were big. President Voices Hope.

"I wish we could, for the whole world, enter league and covenant and ingly bowed her acknowledgments. declare ourselves the friends of man-kind," the President added. The President said he was not hopeful that the individual items of the settlement which was about to be at-tempted would be altogether satis-

"One only has to apply his mind," continued, "to any one of the the continued, "to any one of the questions of boundary, of altered sovereignty, of racial aspiration to do something more than conjecture this. There is no man, no body of men who knows just how they ought to be settled; and yet, if we are to be settled; and yet, if we are to make satisfactory settlements we must see to it that they are rendered more and more satisfactory by subsequent adjustment which is made possible. We must provide the machinery for readjustments in order that we may have the machinery of good will and friendship."

Given Freedom of City.

In presenting the freedom of the city to President Wilson, the lord mayor said it afforded the city of Manchester supreme satisfaction to have on its roll the chief citizen of the American republic. "foremest of have on its roll the chief citizen of the American republic, "foremost of all Americans who have ever visited England," and one whose clear utterances and earnest acts had been a proof of the real union of sentiment. This man, said the lord mayor, now stood before the audience as a living type and symbol of the friendship of the English-speaking races. The bonds between England and America, the lord mayor added, had been riveted with great strength and made indestructible.

Take Physical Strain.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson sat down to an early dinner last evening, and soon afterward retired to their apartment on the fourth floor, where they could rest, with nothing more disturbing than the gongs of passing tramcars. The President's days in England have involved great physical strain, which was apparent to those near him last evening.

the commanders on the eastern front that there is a most strict prohibition against the giving up of arms and war material by the Germans to the boll-sheviki. The commanders in the east were informed that such action was a violation of the armistice agreement and might result in a resumption of hostilities.

Striking miners in the Dusseldorf district have fought a pitched battle with the soldiers protecting the miner, according to advices received here. The encounter resulted in several persons being killed and wounded before the troops finally surrounded and arrested the miners.

Statement by Dittmann.

BERLIN, Sunday, Desember 29 (by the Associated Press).—Reviewing the situation leading to his resignation last night, Wilhelm Dittmann, with the soldiers protecting the miners is term of demobilization, transport, justice and health in the Ebert government, said today that a crisis had been impending since November 9, for the two sections of the cabinet, the socialists and independent socialists. He said that the matters which is the commandate in the battles and health at the matters which is the socialists and independent socialists. He said that the matters which is a worker in the business of address a popular, rather than a select, audience such as the municipal conditions and the president share and the president share the socialists and independent socialists.

The lord mayor brought forth loud appleuse when he applied to President Wilson these words: "What he dared to dream of that he dared to do."

When the lord mayor completed his oration the town clerk offered the Presisident the moroccan bound volume in which he was to sign his name as a freeman of the city of Manchester. The President sat down at a small table and inscribed his name with a gold pen made especially for the occasion. In the meantime the assemblage which was standing began to sing: "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." The aldermen, city officials and guests joined in the cheers which followed this civic ritual.

Yresident Wilson and Mrs. Wilson then stood for flashlight photographs. The lord mayor then announced that the President would speak. His announcement brought cheers from the assemblage which resumed their seats as the President faced them.

Cheered by Growds in Street.

Cheered by Crowds in Street.

Hours before the time set for the President's departure for the city hail, crowds began to assemble in the square in front of the building, although the day was four in the

early hours. The President was the first to leave the building, wearing a long yellow fur coat. As soon as the people saw him they began to shout "Wilson" and "Hurrah for Wilson!"

The President, with the lord mayor, entered an open landau. The remainder of the party were in similar vehicles, Mrs. Wilson in the second one. She wore a purple hat, which was the one dash of color in the whole procession. The square and the statues in the center of it were covered with people, and the windows surrounding were black with them. It seemed as if all Manchester was taking the morning off to see the President.

The presidential carriage proceeded to the end of the square, the other vehicles following closely. The crowd tring of cheering, contented itself with fluttering handkerchiefs as the carriages halted momentarily, and about the same time the American and British flags strung across the front of the town hall and from the poles

When, after the brief halt, the President's carriage started again the crowds once more began cheering and shouting, the cheers continuing as the presidential carriage, with mounted police before and behind it, passed

along.

The President looked refreshed after his night's rest. Mrs. radiant with her thanks when several persons threw big bouquets of flowers into her carriage, in which she was riding with the lady mayoress. She picked up the floral tributes and smil-

Finds Democratic Atmosphere.

Manchester is in the great manu facturing midlands of England. President Wilson, who arrived here last evening, found in this city a different evening, found in this city a different atmosphere from that of London. There his time was absorbed, and necessarily, by formalities and official functions. Here there have been formal events, but with a more democratic air and on a more democratic air and on a more democratic scale. Here he found a hospitality which could not be warmer than that of London, but which brought him closer to the people.

There is a strong civic pride in this metropolis. Its people feel that their city was signally honored in being chosen from among other English cities for the President's visit.

The lord mayor is a self-made man. His home, where Mr. and Mrs. Wilson His home, where Mr. and Mrs. Wilson

were guests, is in a section of the city hall, where the mayors live during their term of office. It is stypical English home. The rest of the President's party was quartered at a nearby hotel.

lect, audience such as the municipal chamber would accommodate. If Free Trade Hall, however, had been three times as large it could not have sheltered all who were anxious to se-

sheltered all who were anxious core cure admission.

The most notable engineering works in Manchester are the ship canal and docks. The first activity of the day was an inspection of these and the party proceeded from the city hall in automobiles. There were eight cars in the procession, three of them being occupied by city officials. Mr. Wilson was received by Capt. Bacon, chairman of the directors of the ship canal and spent an hour on board a small. man of the directors of the ship canal, and spent an hour on board a small steamer, which cruised among the docks. After his return to the city hall Ross E. Holaday, American consul, presented Americans residing in

Entertained at Luncheon. From there it was a short drive to

the Free Trade Hall. After the ceremonies there the official party drave by a circuitous route to the Midland Hotel, where, at 1 o'clock, the Presi-dent was entertained at luncheen by